

TITLE OF THE INVENTIONDeglycosylated Ricin Toxin A-Chain Vaccine

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5 This application claims the benefit of priority from U.S. Application serial no. 60/124,283 filed on March 12, 1999.

INTRODUCTION

10 Ricin is an extremely potent toxin (Fodstad et al., 1976, *Br. J. Cancer* 34, 418-425) extracted from the castor bean, *Ricinus communis*, *Euphorbiaceae*, with an estimated human lethal dose as low as 1 ug/kg. It is a potential biological warfare and terrorist threat

15 to military and civilian personnel. No effective antidote exists for toxic exposure to ricin. It is one of four plant toxins, including abrin, modeccin, and viscumin, that have similar structures and mechanisms of action. Their properties have been

20 reviewed by Olsnes and Pihl (1982, In Molecular Action of Toxins and Viruses, F. van Heiningen, Ed., Amsterdam: Elsevier Biomedical Press, pp. 51-105). Ricin remains in the residual mash of castor beans from which oils and other materials have been

25 extracted by cold-pressing seeds of the plant (Brugsch, 1960, *N. Engl. J. Med.* 262, 1039-1040).

Highly purified ricin is commercially available. The toxin is synthesized as a single polypeptide in maturing castor beans where it accumulates in the

30 storage granules of the seeds. The toxin consists of two dissimilar polypeptide chains held together by a disulfide bond that joins cysteinyl residues near the carboxy terminus of the A-chain and the amino terminus of the B-chain. One of these polypeptides (32,000

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daltons, designated the A-chain) is a potent inhibitor of protein synthesis. The other (34,000 daltons, the B-chain) is a galactose- or an N-acetylgalactosamine-binding lectin (Lord et al., 1987, *Prog. Med. Chem.* 24, 1-28). All documents cited herein supra or infra are hereby incorporated in their entirety by reference thereto.

When administered parenterally to animals, ricin is highly toxic. The toxic consequences of ricin are attributed to the biologic activity of the A-chain, whereas the B-chain function is to bind the toxin to cell-surface receptors. During endocytosis, the A-chain of ricin is transferred to the cytosol where ribosome inactivation occurs. This results in an inhibition of protein synthesis (Lord et al., 1987, supra). For use as a chemotherapeutic agent, the A-chain has been combined with tumor-specific antibodies to form immunotoxins that are being evaluated in Phase 1 and 2 clinical studies in cancer patients (Vitetta et al., 1993, *Trends Pharmacol. Sci.* 14, 148-154; Ghetie & Vitetta, 1994, *Cancer Drug Delivery* 2, 191-198).

The potential use of biological agents as offensive or terrorist weapons has been reviewed by Franz and Jaax (1997, In Textbook of Military Medicine, R. Zajtchuk and R. F. Bellamy, Eds., Office of The Surgeon General, Department of the Army, United States of America, pp. 631-642). Because of its relatively high toxicity and its extreme ease of production, ricin toxin (code-named Compound W) was considered for weaponization during the U.S. offensive Biological Warfare Program (Cookson & Nottingham, 1969, New York, NY: Monthly Review Press pp.259-282). Because ricin intoxication is a relatively uncommon

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occurrence in human medicine, no concerted effort was made to produce specific therapies or prophylactic measures until the early 1990s, when it was perceived to be a significant biological warfare threat. In recent years, ricin toxin has become a favorite tool of extremists who seek to harm others (Franz & Jaax, 1997, *supra*). Ricin toxin was used in the highly publicized assassination of Bulgarian defector Georgi Markov (Crompton & Gall, 1980, *Med. Leg. J.* 48, 51-62).

When the A-chain of ricin is separated from the B-chain and administered parenterally to animals, it has little or no toxicity (Lord et al., 1987, *supra*; Soler-Rodriguez et al., 1992, *Int. J. Immunopharmacol.* 14, 281-291). Since the A-chain of ricin contains an epitope that is highly antigenic and induces neutralizing antibodies (Lemley and Wright, 1992, *Immunology* 76, 511-513), a first vaccine candidate was found in the A-chain of ricin (U.S. Patent No. 5,453,271 to Lemley et al., September 26, 1995). However, The A-chain of ricin is a glycoprotein that is rapidly cleared from the circulation (Wawrzynczak et al., 1991, *Int. J. Cancer* 47, 130-135) with the liver being the major site of clearance. The rapid clearance of the A-chain reduced its effectiveness as a vaccine.

In an effort to decrease its clearance time, and potentially increase its effectiveness as a vaccine, a deglycosylated A-chain of ricin toxin was used. When the A-chain of ricin toxin is deglycosylated (dgRTA), it is cleared from the circulation at a slower rate than the native chain (Blakey & Thorpe, 1986, *Cancer Drug Deliv.* 3, 189-196; Foxwell et al., 1987, *Biochim. Biophys. Acta* 923, 59-65) resulting in a significantly lower rate of removal by liver as compared to native

ricin. In contrast to native ricin, the deglycosylated ricin did not cause histological lesions in the liver and spleen, but its toxicity in rats and mice was elevated by up to fourfold. Thus, destruction of the carbohydrate portion of ricin greatly reduces its clearance by non-parenchymal cells but significantly elevates its toxicity to experimental animals. Therefore, there is a need for a ricin toxin which has a clearance rate adequate to induce protective antibodies, without producing harmful side effects such as lung damage.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention meets the need discussed above. The present invention relates to a method and composition for inducing an immune response which is protective against intoxication with ricin toxin. In this application we report our results on studies with dgRTA and its use as a vaccine against ricin intoxication.

Because the biological response of the individual to the dgRTA are not known, and whether the antigenic epitope would be lost or interfered with due to the deglycosylation, we evaluated the ability of dgRTA to elicit protective immunity in mice and rats. Our results indicate that dgRTA elicits toxin-neutralizing antibodies in vaccinated animals, and the neutralizing antibodies are detected after two doses of dgRTA vaccine as opposed to three doses of ricin toxin A-chain (RTA). In addition, the dgRTA provided improved protection of lungs in vaccinated rats as compared to RTA-vaccinated animals.

Therefore, it is one object of the present invention to provide a composition comprising deglycosylated ricin toxin A-chain for use as a vaccine against ricin intoxication. The composition

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is provided in an amount sufficient to induce an immune response in a subject, in conjunction with a physiologically acceptable vehicle and may optionally include an adjuvant to enhance the immune response of the subject.

It is another object of the present invention to provide a method for inducing a protective immune response in a subject against ricin intoxication, comprising administering to a subject deglycosylated ricin toxin A-chain in a pharmaceutically effective amount, in a pharmaceutically effective diluent.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

These and other features, aspects, and advantages of the present invention will become better understood with reference to the following description and appended claims, and accompanying drawings where:

Figure 1 shows survival of rats vaccinated with RTA or dgRTA.

Figure 2 A, B, and C shows bronchioalveolar lavage (BAL) albumin content in rats vaccinated with RTA or dgRTA.

Figure 3 shows antibody responses in rats vaccinated with RTA or dgRTA.

Figure 4 shows dose escalation study on survival after aerosol ricin toxin exposure in mice vaccinated with dgRTA.

Figure 5 shows survival of mice vaccinated with two or three doses of RTA (N) or dgRTA (D) and challenged with lethal doses of aerosolized ricin toxin.

Figure 6, A, B, and C show adjuvant effect on survival of dgRTA vaccinated mice exposed to aerosolized ricin toxin vaccinated with 0.15 ug (A), 0.31 ug (B), and 0.63 ug (C) of dgRTA/immunization.

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Figure 7 shows survival of mice immunized with goat anti-ricin IgG and challenged intravenously with increasing doses of ricin toxin D.

5 Figure 8 survival of mice passively immunized with goat anti-ricin IgG and challenged with lethal doses of aerosolized ricin toxin.

10 Figure 9 A and B show effect of duration of storage at room temperature (15°C to 30°C) or refrigerator temperature (2°C to 8°C) on particulate formation (A) and clarity (B) of dgRTA vaccine reconstituted in 0.5 or 5 ml diluent.

Figure 10 shows SDS PAGE electrophoresis of particulates from reconstituted dgRTA vaccine.

15 Figure 11 shows western blot of particulates from reconstituted dgRTA vaccine.

Figure 12 A and B show body weight change of male and female BALB/c mice injected with acute doses of dgRTA vaccine or saline.

20 Figure 13 shows a regression plot of dose-response in intestinal apoptosis on day 1 post-injection of dgRTA vaccine.

Figure 14 body weight change of female BALB/c mice injected with multiple doses of dgRTA vaccine, human albumin, or saline.

25 Figure 15 A and B show mouse BAL fluid post-ricin toxin aerosol challenge.

Figure 16 A and B show rat BAL fluid post-ricin aerosol challenge.

30 Figure 17 shows a standard curve for mouse anti-ricin toxin IgG.

Figure 18 shows a comparison of immune response to survival in mice vaccinated with dgRTA vaccine and exposed to aerosolized ricin toxin D.

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Figure 19 shows serum anti-ricin IgG concentration at various times after last dosing with dgRTA vaccine.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

5 In one embodiment, the present invention relates to a composition comprising deglycosylated ricin toxin A-chain. Ricin toxin is extracted from the residual mash of the crushed castor bean, *Ricinus communis*,
 10 *Euphorbiaceae*. The toxin consists of two dissimilar polypeptide chains held together by a disulfide bond that joins cysteinyl residue near the carboxy terminus of the A-chain and the amino terminus of the B-chain. By deglycosylated ricin A-chain is meant any ricin A-chain having modified carbohydrate moieties such that
 15 the *in vivo* rate of clearance of the deglycosylated, or modified, ricin A-chain is reduced.

The deglycosylated ricin toxin A-chain described in the examples below was obtained from chemically deglycosylated ricin D toxin. Deglycosylated ricin
 20 toxin A-chain can be obtained from other ricin toxins, such as ricin E for example (please see Lord et al., 1987, *supra* for a discussion of other ricin toxins). Deglycosylation of ricin can be achieved by oxidative cleavage of the ring structure of carbohydrate
 25 moieties and subsequent reduction of the resulting aldehyde groups to stable primary alcohols. For example, please see, Thorpe et al., 1985, *Eur. J. Biochem.* 147, 197-206, for a method of deglycosylating ricin A chain. More specifically, and as described
 30 below, this can be accomplished by treating the toxin with a mixture of sodium metaperiodate and sodium cyanoborohydride at pH 3.5 for 1 hour at 4°C (Thorpe et al., 1985, *supra*). Depending on the incubation time, this procedure can result in destruction of
 35 about 50% of the mannose and most fructose residues

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present on the RTA, whereas the N-acetylglucosamine and most of the xylose residues are unaffected (Vetetta and Thorpe, 1985, supra). Other methods for removing the mannose and fructose are known to those with ordinary skill in the art.

After deglycosylation, the deglycosylated ricin is split into A and B chains and the B-chain removed. This can be done by using a reducing agent such as 2-mercaptoethanol. For example, the deglycosylated ricin is bound to an acid-treated sepharose 4B column and then split on the column into A and B chains with 2-mercaptoethanol. Deglycosylated A-chain is then eluted with 0.05M borate-NaCl buffer containing 2-mercaptoethanol. Subsequent to elution from the Sepharose 4B column, the dgRTA is dialyzed against 0.005M phosphate buffer (pH 6.5) with DTT and galactose, and the contaminating B chain removed. Contaminating B-chain can be removed by immunoprecipitation, for example. The percentage of modified dgRTA that binds to ConA-Sepharose in 0.01 M lactose is a function of the amount of mannose destruction (Thorpe et al., 1985, *Eur. J. Biochem.* 147, 197-206; Blakey and Thorpe, 1986, *Cancer Drug Delivery* 3, 189-196). Thus, chemically modified RTA that had a >90% non-retention on ConA-Sepharose was considered to have had about 50% of the mannose and most of the fructose destroyed by this procedure.

The deglycosylated ricin A-chain can be produced by other methods, for example, molecular methods where a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence encoding the A-chain of ricin, or a portion thereof wherein the portion consists of at least 2-5 amino acids, preferably at least 8-10 amino acids, and more preferably at least 11-15 amino acids, or which is immunologically identifiable with a ricin A-chain can

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be used to produce a deglycosylated A-chain. A nucleotide sequence or DNA fragment encoding such a recombinant protein, can be cloned into an expression vector and the protein can be expressed *in vivo* in a host. Please see Current Protocols in Molecular Biology. Frederick M. Ausubel et al. (eds.), John Wiley and Sons, Inc. for methods of cloning and expressing a protein in a host cell. The nucleotide sequence for ricin is known (Lamb et al., 1985, *Eur. J. Biochem.* 148, 265-270; Lord, et al., 1984, *FASEB J.* 8, 201-208; O'Hare et al., 1987, *FEBS Lett.* 216, 8-73; Roberts, et al., 1985, *J. Biol. Chem.* 15682-15686; Wood, et al., 1991, *Eur. J. Biochem.* 198, 723-732). The protein can further be fused to other sequences for increasing antigenicity or for ease of purification of the expressed fusion protein. The recombinant or fusion protein can be produced by methods which include culturing the above-described host cells under conditions such that the DNA fragment is expressed and the recombinant or fusion protein is produced thereby. The recombinant or fusion protein can then be isolated using methodology well known in the art. The recombinant or fusion protein can be used as a vaccine for immunity against intoxication with ricin toxin. Expression of the ricin in bacterial cells which cannot glycosylate expressed proteins would be preferable and would result in a ricin toxin A-chain or fragment thereof devoid of carbohydrates. Also related to the present invention are organic or inorganic analogues of the deglycosylated ricin A-chain described above which are designed by computer modeling, synthetically or naturally produced, such that the function of the analogue mimics that of the dgRTA.

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In another embodiment, the present invention relates to antibodies specific for the above-described dgRTA. For instance, an antibody can be raised against the dgRTA of the present invention or against a
5 portion thereof of at least 10 amino acids, preferably, 11-15 amino acids, or an immunologically identifiable portion thereof. Persons with ordinary skill in the art using standard methodology can raise monoclonal and polyclonal antibodies to the protein
10 (or polypeptide) of the present invention, or a unique portion thereof. Materials and methods for producing antibodies are well known in the art (see for example Goding, In Monoclonal Antibodies: Principles and Practice, Chapter 4, 1986).

15 In a further embodiment, the present invention relates to a method of detecting the presence of antibodies against dgRTA in a sample. Using standard methodology well known in the art, a diagnostic assay can be constructed by coating on a surface (i.e. a
20 solid support for example, a microtitration plate, a membrane (e.g. nitrocellulose membrane) or a dipstick), all or a unique portion of any of the dgRTA described above, and contacting it with the serum of a person or animal suspected of having ricin
25 intoxication. The presence of a resulting complex formed between the dgRTA and serum antibodies specific therefor can be detected by any of the known methods common in the art, such as fluorescent antibody spectroscopy or colorimetry. This method of detection
30 can be used, for example, for the diagnosis of ricin intoxication and for determining the degree to which an individual has developed anti-ricin antibodies after administration of a vaccine.

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In yet another embodiment, the present invention relates to a method for detecting the presence of ricin toxin in a sample. Antibodies against dgRTA can be used for diagnostic assays. Using standard
5 methodology well known in the art, a diagnostic assay can be constructed by coating on a surface (i.e. a solid support, for example, a microtitration plate or a membrane (e.g. nitrocellulose membrane)), antibodies specific for any portion of dgRTA described above, and
10 contacting it with serum or a tissue sample of a person suspected of having ricin intoxication. The presence of a resulting complex formed between the ricin in the serum and antibodies specific therefor can be detected by any of the known methods common in
15 the art, such as fluorescent antibody spectroscopy or colorimetry. This method of detection can be used, for example, for the diagnosis of ricin intoxication. In another embodiment, the present invention relates to a method of protecting a subject from ricin
20 intoxication by administering to said subject an effective amount of antibodies against dgRTA as described above. Also, the present invention relates to a method of reducing ricin intoxication symptoms in a patient by administering to said patient an
25 effective amount of antibodies against dgRTA as described above keepin in mind that the toxin acts rapidly, within 12-24 hours post-intake.

Administration for protection or prophylaxis can be intradermal, intramuscular, or intravenous. When
30 providing a patient with antibodies, the dosage of administered agent will vary depending upon such factors as the patient's age, weight, height, sex, general medical condition, previous medical history, etc. In general, it is desirable to provide the
35 recipient with a dosage of the above compounds which

is in the range of from about 1pg/kg to 10 mg/kg (body weight of patient), although a lower or higher dosage may be administered. Such subjects include all mammals, avian and fish.

5 In another embodiment, the present invention relates to a diagnostic kit which contains dgRTA described above and ancillary reagents that are well known in the art and that are suitable for use in detecting the presence of antibodies in serum or a
10 tissue sample. Tissue samples contemplated can be from all mammals, plants, avian and fish.

In another embodiment, the present invention relates to a ricin toxin vaccine comprising dgRTA as described above. Vaccine formulations of the present
15 invention comprise an immunogenic amount of a dgRTA in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. An "immunogenic amount" is an amount of the dgRTA sufficient to evoke an immune response in the subject to which the vaccine is administered. An amount of
20 from about 0.01-100 ug/kg, preferably 0.05-50.0 ug/kg, preferably 0.1-10 ug/kg, preferably 0.15-10 ug/kg, preferably 0.5-10 ug/kg, preferably 1.0-10 ug/kg, preferably 2.5-10 ug/kg, preferably 5-10 ug/kg, per dose is suitable, depending upon the age and species
25 of the subject being treated. The subject may be inoculated 1-4 times, preferably 2 times. The vaccine formulations should provide a quantity of dgRTA sufficient to effectively protect the patient against serious or life-threatening ricin intoxication.
30 Exemplary pharmaceutically acceptable carriers include, but are not limited to, sterile pyrogen-free water and sterile pyrogen-free physiological saline solution.

Administration of the dgRTA disclosed herein may
35 be carried out by any suitable means, including

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parenteral injection (such as intraperitoneal, subcutaneous, or intramuscular injection), *in ovo* injection of birds, orally, or by topical application of the compound (typically carried in a pharmaceutical formulation) to an airway surface. Topical application of the dgRTA to an airway surface can be carried out by intranasal administration (e.g., by use of dropper, swab, or inhaler which deposits a pharmaceutical formulation intranasally). Topical application of the dgRTA vaccine to an airway surface can also be carried out by inhalation administration, such as by creating respirable particles of a pharmaceutical formulation (including both solid particles and liquid particles) containing the dgRTA as an aerosol suspension, and then causing the subject to inhale the respirable particles. Methods and apparatus for administering respirable particles of pharmaceutical formulations are well known, and any conventional technique can be employed. Oral administration may be in the form of an ingestible liquid or solid formulation.

The vaccine may be given in a single dose schedule, or preferably a multiple dose schedule in which a primary course of vaccination may be with 1-10 separate doses, preferably 2-4 separate doses, preferably 2 separate doses, followed by other doses given at subsequent time intervals required to maintain and or reinforce the immune response, for example, at 1-4 months for a second dose, and if needed, a subsequent dose(s) after several months. Examples of suitable immunization schedules include: (i) 0, 1 months and 6 months, (ii) 0, 7 days and 1 month, (iii) 0 and 4 weeks, (iv) 0 and 6 months, or other schedules sufficient to elicit the desired immune responses expected to confer protective immunity, or reduce disease symptoms, or reduce

severity of disease. Levels of induced immunity can be monitored by measuring amount of neutralizing secretory and serum antibodies, and dosages adjusted or vaccinations repeated as necessary to maintain
5 desired levels of protection.

For vaccine use, the dgRTA of the invention can be used directly in vaccine formulations, or lyophilized, as desired, using lyophilization protocols well known to the artisan. Lyophilized
10 dgRTA will typically be maintained at about 4°C. When ready for use the lyophilized dgRTA is reconstituted in water, or if necessary, in a stabilizing solution, e.g., saline or comprising Mg^{++} , benzyl alcohol and preferably in a non-polar miscible solvent which is
15 acceptable for vaccine use, such as PEG, with or without adjuvant, as further described below.

The dgRTA composition may be introduced into a host, particularly humans, with a physiologically acceptable vehicle and/or adjuvant. Useful vehicles
20 are well known in the art, and include, e.g., water, buffered water, 0.4% saline, 0.3% glycine, hyaluronic acid and the like. The resulting aqueous solutions may be packaged for use as is, or lyophilized, the lyophilized preparation being rehydrated prior to
25 administration, as mentioned above. The compositions may contain pharmaceutically acceptable auxilliary substances as required to approximate physiological conditions, such as pH adjusting and buffering agents, tonicity adjusting agents, wetting agents and the
30 like, for example, sucrose, sodium acetate, sodium lactate, sodium chloride, potassium chloride, calcium chloride, sorbitan monolaurate, triethanolamine oleate, and the like.

In some instances it may be desirable to combine
35 the dgRTA vaccine of the invention with vaccines which

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induce protective responses to other agents as long as the additional agent vaccine does not increase the side effects or inhibit the production of an effective immune response to dgRTA.

5 The following examples are included to demonstrate preferred embodiments of the invention. It should be appreciated by those of skill in the art that the techniques disclosed in the examples which follow represent techniques discovered by the
10 inventors and thought to function well in the practice of the invention, and thus can be considered to constitute preferred modes for its practice. However, those of skill in the art should, in light of the present disclosure, appreciate that many changes can
15 be made in the specific embodiments which are disclosed and still obtain a like or similar result without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

Example 1

20 The primary animal models used to test ricin vaccine candidates were the rat and the mouse. The clinical signs exhibited by rats and mice after exposure to lethal quantities of aerosolized ricin are variable but include a progression of "scruffy"
25 appearance of the hair coat, hunched posture, anorexia, conjunctivitis, and dyspnea. Nonhuman primates exhibit an abrupt onset of rapidly progressive dyspnea 20-24 hours post-exposure to aerosolized ricin. Death, which occurs 2-3 days post-
30 exposure, is attributable to severe respiratory compromise in all three species.

 The pathology produced by exposure to aerosolized ricin is similar among mice, rats, and nonhuman primates. Pathologically significant changes
35 are generally confined to the respiratory tract, with

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the most profound changes observed in the lungs. Principal morphologic features are necrotizing bronchitis, bronchiolitis, alveolitis with suppurative inflammatory infiltrates, edema characterized by

5 marked expansion of the peribronchovascular interstitium, alveolar flooding, intra-alveolar fibrin deposition, and vascular leucocytosis with margination and diapedesis. Ultrastructural studies revealed that

10 type II pneumocytes appeared to be the principal target cell at the alveolar level, but fibroblast and endothelial degeneration was also observed in alveolar septa.

RAT MODEL: The rat model consisted of Fischer rats (F344) (250-275 g) obtained from the Charles

15 River Breeding Laboratories. The animals (20/group) were vaccinated at 0, 3, and 6 weeks with 10 ug administered IM of either RTA or dgRTA formulated with aluminum hydroxide (Alhydrogel™) as an adjuvant. Other groups of rats were injected IM with either

20 adjuvant alone or saline alone as negative controls. The rats were challenged with eight LD₅₀ of aerosolized ricin 3 weeks following the last injection at 6 weeks. Fourteen-day survival is shown in Figure 1. All RTA and dgRTA vaccinated rats survived but the

25 controls died within 3 days of challenge.

At 30 hours or at 14 days following challenge (10 rats/time period), surviving rats in each treatment group were euthanized following bronchoalveolar lavage (BAL) for histologic

30 examination of their lung tissue. The content of albumin in the BAL fluid is shown in Figure 2.

An elevation in the albumin concentration in the BAL fluid is a biochemical marker of lung injury. At 30 hours post-ricin exposure, the albumin content of

35 BAL fluid from rats given RTA and dgRTA was reduced

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significantly (75%-90%) compared to that in control rats given the aluminum hydroxide adjuvant or saline. At 30 hours and 14 days post-exposure, the albumin content of BAL fluid from the dgRTA group was significantly lower than that of the RTA group. Findings from the necropsied animals euthanized 30 hours after aerosolized ricin challenge revealed severe histopathologic lesions in the lungs of rats injected with adjuvant or saline that included (1) airway and alveolar epithelial necrosis; (2) edema-expansion of the peribronchovascular interstitium, and alveolar flooding with high fibrin content; (3) suppurative inflammatory infiltrates; (4) vascular leukocytosis with margination and diapedesis; and (5) occasional hemorrhage. Significant pathologic findings were limited to the respiratory tract, and death was attributed to severe respiratory compromise. In contrast, lungs from rats vaccinated with dgRTA or RTA had attenuated necrosis of airways and alveolar epithelial surfaces with little or no edema. Necrotic lesions in the lungs 14 days post-challenge were resolving in animals vaccinated with dgRTA or RTA.

Available data on immune responses to the three-dose schedule of RTA- or dgRTA-vaccinated rats (10/group) are shown in Figure 3. Mean ELISA antibody titers over 1×10^2 were observed after a single vaccination with dgRTA. In contrast, two vaccinations with RTA were required to achieve comparable titers. Similar peak titers were observed after two vaccinations with dgRTA and three vaccinations with RTA. Maximum ELISA antibody titers were observed 3 weeks after the last vaccination with dgRTA or RTA. Neutralizing antibodies were detectable after two vaccinations with 10 ug of dgRTA, but three vaccinations were required to detect neutralizing

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antibodies with RTA. Maximum neutralizing antibody titers were observed 3 to 4 weeks after the last vaccination with RTA or dgRTA. The earlier appearance of antibodies, as measured by ELISA and by toxin neutralization, and the better lung protection in rats vaccinated with dgRTA as compared with RTA suggested that dgRTA might be the better candidate as a ricin toxin vaccine.

Example 2

MOUSE MODEL: CD-1 VAF plus mice (20-25 grams) obtained from Charles River Breeding Laboratories were used (1) to conduct dose-ranging studies of dgRTA, (2) to compare the efficacy of two (0 and 3 weeks) or three (0, 3, and 6 weeks) IM injections with various concentrations of either RTA or dgRTA in saline, and (3) to compare the effect of adjuvants with dgRTA.

For the dose escalation study, 10 mice per group were vaccinated with two IM doses of dgRTA at 0 and 3 weeks and were challenged 3 weeks later with 2.2 LD₅₀ of aerosolized ricin toxin. Fourteen-day survival results are shown in Figure 4. All mice vaccinated with 0.625, 1.25, 2.5, or 5 ug of dgRTA survived 14 days following the aerosol challenge. Based on this study, a 10-ug vaccination dose, at least 10 times the minimal protective dose, was used for further studies on the number of doses and the effectiveness of various adjuvants in protecting mice against lethal ricin aerosol challenge.

In the vaccine efficacy study, 3 weeks following the last vaccination with 10 ug of dgRTA in saline, 10 mice per group were challenged with 2.6 LD₅₀ of aerosolized ricin toxin. Survival is shown in Figure 5. Control mice dosed with saline died by day 4 following challenge with aerosolized ricin toxin. All mice vaccinated with two doses of dgRTA survived for

14 days, but only 30% of the mice vaccinated with two doses of RTA survived the challenge. All mice vaccinated with three doses of dgRTA and 90% of mice vaccinated with three doses of RTA survived for 14
5 days. These results confirm the findings in the rat model that dgRTA is a better vaccine candidate than RTA in protecting against ricin intoxication and provide the rationale for the selection of dgRTA as a ricin toxin vaccine candidate.

10 Three adjuvants (aluminum hydroxide [Alhydrogel™], Novasomes, and QS-21) were evaluated for their effects on dgRTA protection against aerosolized ricin toxin. Three months following the last immunization, mice were challenged with 2.5 LD₅₀
15 of aerosolized ricin toxin. Fourteen-day survival results are shown in Figure 6. Neither aluminum hydroxide nor QS-21 significantly improved survival of mice vaccinated with 0.15, 0.31, or 0.63 ug of dgRTA. In contrast, Novasomes significantly improved survival
20 of mice vaccinated with 0.15 or 0.31 ug of dgRTA, but not with 0.63 ug of dgRTA. Since Novasomes are not approved for parenteral human use, dgRTA vaccine was formulated without an adjuvant.

Example 3

25 Early in the ricin vaccine development program, a proof of concept for at least one component of an aerosol efficacy model was established. Studies were performed to determine if goat antibodies raised to ricin toxoid would protect unvaccinated mice from
30 lethal ricin challenge. Goats were vaccinated with ricin toxoid (BB-IND 6181) and plasmapheresed when their sera contained high titers (>10,000) of anti-ricin toxin IgG. The goat IgG was purified and used in passive antibody protection studies. Groups of

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five CD1 mice were injected IV with 100 ug of purified goat anti-ricin toxin IgG (Figure 7).

5 The control group received 100 ug of normal goat IgG. Within 15 minutes, each group was challenged IV with ricin toxin D at doses ranging from 20-200 ug/kg⁻¹ (2 to 20 LD₅₀). All mice in the control group died at a ricin toxin dose of 20 ug/kg⁻¹, whereas all anti-ricin IgG-treated mice survived doses up to 125 ug/kg⁻¹. To evaluate protection from inhaled ricin
10 toxin, groups of six CD1 mice were injected with 0 mg, 2.5 mg, or 5 mg of purified goat anti-ricin IgG (Figure 8). Within 30 minutes, each group was exposed to 5 LD₅₀ of aerosolized ricin toxin. All the control (0 mg of antibody) animals died within 2 to 4 days
15 after exposure to the toxin. Twenty percent of mice injected with 2.5 mg of anti-ricin IgG survived 14 days with mean time-to-death of 9 to 10 days. All mice injected with 5 mg of purified goat anti-ricin toxin IgG survived the challenge with aerosolized
20 ricin toxin. Approximately 50-fold higher concentrations of heterologous antibody were required to protect against inhaled as compared to IV challenge.

Affinity-purified anti-ricin IgG was given to
25 mice by small-particle aerosol. Each group of mice was challenged with a lethal dose of aerosolized ricin toxin 1 hour after antibody exposure. Survival data are summarized in Table 1. Fourteen of 16 mice pretreated with aerosolized anti-ricin IgG survived
30 with minimal lung damage. The two non-survivors had obstructions due to proximal airway epithelial damage. In contrast, all 19 mice pretreated with inhaled non-specific IgG died of severe lung injury after exposure to aerosolized ricin toxin. These studies clearly

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demonstrate that localized anti-ricin antibody can protect the lung from injury caused by inhaled ricin toxin.

5 **Table 1. Protection of Mice from Inhaled Ricin Toxin with Aerosolized Anti-Ricin IgG**

Group	Inhaled Antibody Dose	14-Day Survival
Control - Non-Specific IgG	54 µg/mouse	0/19
Anti-Ricin Toxin IgG	24 µg/mouse	8/8
Anti-Ricin Toxin IgG	82 µg/mouse	6/8

Example 4

cGMP Production of dgRTA

10 Inland Laboratories (Austin, Texas; catalogue no. 10153) produced and purified ricin deglycosylated A chain from chemically deglycosylated ricin D toxin under cGMP conditions as submitted to the FDA (BB-MS-2237, 0284-0400) and summarized here. Ricin toxin is extracted from the residual mash of the crushed castor bean, *Ricinus communis*, *Euphorbiaceae*. The toxin consists of two dissimilar polypeptide chains held together by a disulfide bond that joins cysteinyl residue near the carboxy terminus of the A-chain and the amino terminus of the B-chain. Deglycosylation of ricin was accomplished by treating the toxin with a mixture of sodium metaperiodate and sodium cyanoborohydride at pH 3.5 for 1 hour at 4°C (Thorpe *et al.*, 1985, *supra*). This procedure results in destruction of about 50% of the mannose and most fructose residues present in the RTA, whereas the N-acetylglucosamine and most of the xylose residues are unaffected (Vitetta & Thorpe, 1985, *supra*). Intact

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deglycosylated ricin is bound to an acid-treated
sepharose 4B column and then split on the column into
A and B chains with 2-mercaptoethanol. Deglycosylated
A-chain is then eluted with 0.05M borate-NaCl buffer
5 containing 2-mercaptoethanol. Subsequent to elution
from the Sepharose 4B column, the dgRTA is dialyzed
against 0.005M phosphate buffer (pH 6.5) with DTT and
galactose. Any contaminating B chain is then removed
by passing the A chain over CM-cellulose and
10 Asialofetuin-Sepharose columns, which results in a
highly purified dgRTA. For simplicity, this
chemically modified product is called "deglycosylated
ricin toxin A-chain (dgRTA).

The percentage of modified dgRTA that binds to
15 ConA-Sepharose in 0.01 M lactose is a function of the
amount of mannose destruction (Thorpe *et al.*, 1985,
supra). Further, chemically deglycosylated RTA that
passed through ConA-Sepharose had a greatly reduced
uptake into non-parenchymal cells. Thus, chemically
20 modified RTA that had a > 90% non-retention on ConA-
Sepharose was considered to have had about 50% of the
mannose and most of the fructose destroyed by this
procedure.

cGMP-produced dgRTA, 1.7 grams, (lot 9301) was
25 dialyzed against PBS, pH 7.4, in accordance with cGMP
standards. The dialyzed dgRTA solution was passed
through a 0.22- μ m filter and diluted with PBS to a
protein content of 0.5 ± 0.1 mg/ml.

The dialyzed dgRTA vaccine was lyophilized and
30 vialled in accordance with cGMP standards. Dialyzed
dgRTA vaccine was sterilized by filtration, and 0.2 ml
of the product (100 μ g) was dispensed into 6-ml clear
vaccine vials. The filled vials were lyophilized,
stoppered, capped, and labeled. A random sampling of
35 vials was analyzed for moisture content, and the

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remainder of the vials was stored at -20°C or 4°C . Each vial contains 100 μg of dgRTA vaccine.

Characterization of the dgRTA vaccine. In brief, SDS polyacrylamide gels demonstrate two peaks that
5 represent variable carbohydrate content. Isoelectric focusing and HPLC demonstrated 95% to 99% purity. To further characterize the ricin dgRTA, chemical and biological assays were conducted. Results of N-terminal amino acid sequence and amino acid analysis
10 were in agreement with published data on RTA. Peptide mapping studies were completed on the dgRTA vaccine that will be used for future lot comparisons. The candidate dgRTA vaccine caused no primary dermal irritation in male and female rabbits. Serum from
15 vaccinated mice exhibited ELISA antibody titers approximating 1:30,000 and toxin-neutralizing antibody titers ranged from 1:300 to 1:1,000. The product is stable for 2 years at -20°C or 4°C and for 3 months at room temperature.

20

Example 5

Development of a Potency Assay

An *in vivo* biological potency assay for the candidate dgRTA vaccine was developed to measure lot-to-lot variation, changes in potency over time, and
25 acceptable limits for use of the product. The assay involves a single intramuscular injection of varying concentrations of reconstituted dgRTA (1.25 to 20 μg) into groups of 10 BALB/c mice. At 3 weeks post-vaccination, the mice are challenged with an IP
30 injection of 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ or about seven IP- LD_{50} of ricin toxin. The mice are observed and deaths scored for a 7-day post-challenge. The survival data on day 7 were used to calculate the mean effective dose (ED_{50}) and 95% confidence limits by probit analysis using SAS
35 computer program with LOG_{10} option or by Thompson and

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Weil (1947, *Bact. Res.* 11, 115-145) moving average interpolation.

The potency of the pilot lot of vaccine was evaluated at the following stages of production: (1) on the cGMP-produced dgRTA before dialysis to remove the glycerol, (2) after dialysis against PBS, and (3) on the final vialled and lyophilized product. Table 2 summarizes the potency of the dgRTA vaccine at various stages of production. After dialysis, there was a small but not significant decrease in the potency of the vaccine. Vialing or lyophilization did not alter the potency of the dialyzed product.

The pilot lot of the lyophilized dgRTA vaccine was stored at -20°C (-10°C to -30°C) and 4°C (2°C to 8°C) for 3 years in a Quality Control Area. At 3, 9, 12, 18, 24, 30, and 36 months of storage, vials of the vaccine stored at -20°C were shipped to USAMRIID for analysis of the potency of the dgRTA vaccine. At 9, 12, 24, 30, and 36 months of storage, vials of vaccine stored at 4°C were analyzed by this potency assay. A reference standard of cGMP-produced dgRTA (lot number 9301) was also analyzed at each time

Table 2. Potency of dgRTA Vaccine at Various Stages of Production

Stage of Production	Observed ED_{50} in $\mu\text{g}/\text{Mouse}$ (95% Limit of Confidence)	Acceptance Criteria ED_{50} in $\mu\text{g}/\text{Mouse}$	Pass (P) Fail (F)
Before Dialysis	1.51 (0.63-2.28)	≤ 10	P
After Dialysis	3.20 (1.75-4.77)	≤ 10	P
After Lyophilization	2.34 (1.49-3.63)	≤ 10	P

Table 3. Potency of dgRTA Vaccine Stored at -20°C for 36 Months

Months of Storage	Reference Lot 9301	Test dgRTA	Accep- tance Cri- teria	Pass (P) Fail (F)
	ED50 in µg/Mouse (95% Confidence Limits)			
	3	1.51 (0.63-2.28)	2.34 (1.49-3.63)	
9	1.25 (0.39-4.04)	2.38 (1.97-287)	≤ 10	P
12	1.74 (0.42-3.04)	4.00 (2.58-6.00)	≤ 10	P
18	2.70 (1.78-4.12)	6.64 (4.82-9.10)	≤ 10	P
24	5.40 (3.65-8.01)	6.75 (4.61-9.54)	≤ 10	P
30	2.50 (1.29-4.83)	7.40 (4.82-12.35)	≤ 10	P
36	2.50 (1.31-4.78)	5.61 (3.10-10.18)	≤ 10	P

period for its potency. Tables 3 and 4 summarize the
 5 potency of the reference standard and the dgRTA
 vaccine when stored at -20°C or 4°C, respectively, for
 36 months. At both temperatures, the potency of the
 pilot lot of the candidate dgRTA vaccine tended to
 decrease (a higher ED₅₀) with time of storage; but at
 10 these time periods, the potency of the reference
 standard dgRTA also tended to decrease. However, the
 potency met the acceptance criterion of an ED₅₀ of ≤10
 µg/mouse. This acceptance criterion was based on
 observation that mice immunized with three 10-µg doses
 15 of dgRTA vaccine that had a potency of 6.75 µg/mouse
 were completely protected from a challenge with
 aerosolized ricin toxin. Thus, the potency of this
 candidate vaccine appears to be relatively stable when
 stored at -20°C or 4°C.

Table 4. Potency of dgRTA Vaccine Stored at 4°C for 36 Months

Months of Storage	Reference Lot 9301	Test dgRTA	Acceptance Criteria	Pass (P) Fail (F)
	ED ₅₀ in µg/Mouse (95% Confidence Limits)			
9	1.25 (0.39-4.04)	2.83 (0.08-9419)	≤ 10	P
12	1.74 (0.42-3.04)	4.27 (3.00-6.13)	≤ 10	P
24	5.40 (3.65-8.01)	10.00 (6.69-14.98)	≤ 10	P
30	2.50 (1.29-4.83)	7.06 (4.29-13.06)	≤ 10	P
36	2.50 (1.31-4.78)	5.00 (0.82-30.40)	≤ 10	P

A portion of the pilot lot of the dgRTA vaccine that was held at -20°C for 9 months was stored at room temperature (15°C to 30°C) over the course of 12 months. At 0, 2, and 4 weeks and at 3, 6, and 12 months, the integrity of dgRTA vaccine was determined by the potency assay for dgRTA.

Table 5 contains a summary of the data generated at each time point using this assay. Potency gradually decreased over the 12-month period; however, all ED₅₀ values remained within acceptable limits with the exception of the 6-month time period.

Table 5. Potency of dgRTA Vaccine Stored at Room Temperature (15°C to 30°C) for 12 Months

Months of Storage	Reference Lot 9301	Test dgRTA	Acceptance Criteria	Pass (P) Fail (F)
0	ED ₅₀ in µg/Mouse (95% Confidence Limits)			P
	1.51 (0.63-2.28)	2.34 (1.49-3.63)	≤ 10	
0.5	1.17 (0.44-3.12)	2.14 (1.47-3.12)	≤ 10	P
1	3.54 (2.34-5.34)	4.66 (3.56-6.11)	≤ 10	P
3	1.74 (0.42-3.04)	7.73 (5.40-11.34)	≤ 10	P
6	2.64 (1.58-3.85)	10.05 (7.31-14.22)	≤ 10	F
12	2.70 (1.78-4.12)	9.62 (7.00-12.74)	≤ 10	P

Vials of the pilot lot of the candidate dgRTA vaccine that were stored at -20°C for 9 months were reconstituted with 0.2 ml of bacteriostatic water and 0.8 ml of bacteriostatic saline (10 ug /0.1 ml). The reconstituted vaccine was stored in a refrigerator (2°C to 8°C) for 0 or 7 days and at room temperature (20°C to 30°C) for 0 or 24 hours. At the end of the storage period, the potency of the reconstituted dgRTA was determined by the *in vivo* potency assay. The results of this study are summarized in Table 6. The potency of the dgRTA vaccine tended to decrease under either storage condition, but the values were not

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statistically significant from the ED_{50} of the control samples. Because of the poor fit of the data for probit analysis, it was recommended that this assay be repeated with additional time periods of storage. In a repeat study, vials of the pilot lot of the dgRTA vaccine that were stored at -20°C for 22 months were reconstituted with 0.2 ml of bacteriostatic water and 0.3 ml of bacteriostatic saline (20 ug /0.1 ml). The reconstituted vaccine was stored at 2°C to 8°C for 7 days or room temperature (15°C to 30°C) for 24 hours. At 0, 1, 4, 8, 24, 48, 96, and 168 hours in the refrigerator and 0, 1, 4, 8, and 24 hours at room temperature, the vials were examined for potency. Table 7 reflects the results of this study.

Table 6. Effect of Storage Conditions (Days) on the Potency of Reconstituted dgRTA Vaccine

Days of Storage	Room Temperature (20°C to 30°C)	Refrigerated (2°C to 8°C)
	ED_{50} in $\mu\text{g}/\text{Mouse}$ (95% Confidence Limit)	
0.2	1.76 (0.73-4.25)	1.25 (0.44-3.50)
1	3.37 (2.12-5.35)	---
7	---	4.35 (3.24-5.84)

From these observations, it can be concluded that the reconstituted dgRTA vaccine retains its potency for 4 hours at room temperature or 24 hours in a refrigerator.

Table 7. Effect of Storage Conditions (Hours) on the Potency of Reconstituted dgRTA Vaccine

Hours of Storage	Room Temperature (15°C to 30°C)	Refrigerated (2°C to 8°C)
	ED ₅₀ in µg/Mouse (95% Confidence Limit) ^a	
0	6.63 (4.82-9.10)	6.63 (4.82-9.10)
1	5.12 (2.75-9.26)	7.02 (4.69-11.86)
4	4.04 (0.98-9.80)	6.60 (3.71-13.15)
8	8.27 (5.70-13.48)	3.80 (2.44-5.58)
24	5.72 (4.12-8.00)	6.36 (4.38-9.19)
48	-	11.41 (8.37-16.80)
96		7.10 (5.11-10.01)
168		7.88 (5.38-11.96)

^a 23 minutes elapsed between reconstitution of dgRTA vaccine and injection of last dilution.

5

Example 6

Stability of dgRTA Vaccine

Long-Term Stability Studies: The pilot lot of the candidate dgRTA vaccine was stored at ≤-15°C or 2°C to 8°C for 3 years in a Quality Control Area. At 0, 1, 3, 9, 12, 18, 24, 30, and 36 months of storage, vials of dgRTA vaccine stored at ≤ -15°C or 2°C to 8°C are to be reconstituted with 0.2 ml of water (50 µg /0.1 ml) and analyzed for physical-chemical characteristics, quantity, identity, sterility, endotoxin, and general safety. The 36-month data are

pending. Analysis for samples of the dgRTA vaccine stored at $\leq -15^{\circ}\text{C}$ or 2°C to 8°C for 2 years show that except for the presence of very small particles in the pilot lot of vaccine stored at 2°C to 8°C for 2 years, all the other release tests met the acceptance requirements for the dgRTA vaccine. The presence of very small particles in the reconstituted vials was first observed at 12 months of storage at 2°C to 8°C (Table 8).

10 Table 8. Particulate Formation in Reconstituted dgRTA Vaccine Stored at $\leq -15^{\circ}\text{C}$ or 2°C to 8°C

Months of Storage	Presence of Particulates	
	Stored at 2°C to 8°C	Stored at $\leq -15^{\circ}\text{C}$
0	trace ^a	trace
1	trace	trace
3	trace	trace
9	trace	trace
12	Very Small Particles	trace
18	Very Small Particles	trace
24	Very Small Particles	trace
30	Very Small Particles	Very Small Particles

^a trace = barely discernible - practically particle free

In contrast, particulate formation was not observed in reconstituted vaccine until 30 months of storage at $\leq -15^{\circ}\text{C}$. When the particulates were removed by centrifugation, all of the other tests were within acceptable specifications. Based on these results, the dgRTA vaccine maintained good stability for at least 30 months when stored at $\leq -15^{\circ}\text{C}$ or 2°C to 8°C .

Accelerated Stability Studies: A portion of the pilot lot of the vaccine was stored at 20°C to 30°C over the course of 12 months in a quality control area. At 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 weeks and 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, and 12 months, the integrity of dgRTA vaccine was determined using a variety of release tests. The accelerated stability indicated that the lyophilized form of dgRTA vaccine was stable for all tests for a period of 2 weeks and was stable for all tests except particulate formation for 6 months. After 6 months, filtration to remove particulates resulted in a significant loss of protein and by 10 months, the purity of dgRTA vaccine, as measured by HPLC, started to decrease below specifications. Based on these results, the dgRTA vaccine retained good stability for 6 months at elevated temperatures.

Vials of the pilot lot of the candidate dgRTA vaccine that were stored at -20°C were reconstituted with 0.2 ml of bacteriostatic water and stored at 2°C to 8°C for 7 days and 25°C to 30°C for 24 hours. At the end of the storage period, the integrity of the reconstituted dgRTA vaccine was determined using a variety of release tests.

The reconstituted dgRTA vaccine failed the visual assay for particulates, with noticeably large strands when stored at 15°C to 30°C for 24 hours and small size particles when stored at 2°C to 8°C for 7 days. When the particulates were removed by centrifugation, identity, purity, potency, and endotoxin levels were within acceptable specifications.

In a subsequent study at USAMRIID, vials of the pilot lot of the dgRTA vaccine that were stored at -20°C were reconstituted with 0.2 ml of bacteriostatic water and 0.3 ml of bacteriostatic saline (20 ug/0.1

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ml). The reconstituted vaccine was stored in a refrigerator (2°C to 8°C) for 7 days or at room temperature (15°C to 30°C) for 24 hours. At 0, 1, 4, 8, 24, 48, 96, and 128 hours storage in the refrigerator and 0, 1, 4, 8, and 24 hours at room temperature, the vials were examined for visual presence of particulates. The results of this study are summarized in Table 9. From these

10 Table 9. Effect of Storage on the Stability of Reconstituted dgRTA Vaccine

Hours of Storage	Presence of Particulates	
	Room Temperature (15°C to 30°C)	Refrigerated (2°C to 8°C)
0	trace ^a	trace
1	trace	trace
4	trace	trace
8	trace	trace
24	Strands & Particulates	trace
48	--	Fine Particulates
96	--	Medium Particulates
128	--	Medium Particulates

^a trace = barely discernible - practically particle free

observations, it can be concluded that the reconstituted dgRTA vaccine is stable for 8 hours at room temperature or 24 hours in a refrigerator before any visible particulates are observed in the product.

An attempt was made to quantify the effects of storage and temperature on rate of particulate formation and clarity in dgRTA vaccine that was reconstituted in 0.5 or 5 ml of diluent. The results are summarized in Figure 9. This lot of dgRTA vaccine

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was stored at $\leq -15^{\circ}$ to -30°C for 33 months. Particulates were formed immediately after the vaccine was reconstituted, with an average score of 1 on a scale of 0 to 10. The number of particulates increased to a maximal score of 1.4 to 1.8 on days 3 to 4 after the dgRTA was reconstituted. Dilution volume or storage temperature had little effect on particulate formation. Vials reconstituted with 0.5 ml of saline/water tended to be cloudy with a score of 1 on a scale of 0 to 10, whereas those reconstituted in 5 ml of saline were essentially clear. Additional studies are required to characterize the particles. Since the presence of particles does not alter the potency of the dgRTA vaccine, it is recommended that it be diluted with 5 ml of bacteriostatic saline and used within 6 to 8 hours of reconstitution.

Example 7

Characterization of Particulates in Reconstituted dgRTA Vaccine

Ten vials of dgRTA vaccine were reconstituted with 1 ml of bacteriostatic water. The contents of the vials were pooled and stored for 5 days at 4°C . Particulates in the reconstituted dgRTA vaccine were removed by centrifugation and the resulting precipitate was washed twice with water. The washed precipitate was re-suspended in tricine sample buffer with 2 β mercaptoethanol and the solution was heated at 95°C for 5 minutes. After heating, the proteins in the particulates were separated by SDS-PAGE and visualized by staining with Coomassie blue. The major proteins in the extract from the particulates in the reconstituted dgRTA vaccine had a molecular weight that was identical to the dgRTA standard (Figure 10). In addition, there appeared to be aggregates at ~ 60 and 90 kD. This would suggest that the particulates

in the reconstituted dgRTA vaccine are insoluble aggregates of the native protein. To confirm this, the extracts were analyzed by Western Blot that utilized an antibody specific for dgRTA. All of the proteins in the dgRTA standard and particulate extracts that were resolved on the SDS PAGE were also detected in the Western Blot (Figure 11).

Example 8

Safety of dgRTA vaccine

To date there has been only one toxicological study on dgRTA (Soler-Rodriguez et al., 1993, *Exp. Cell. Res.* 206, 227-234). The LD₅₀ of dgRTA by IP or IV administration is 600 ug/25 g BALB/c mouse or 24 mg/kg. At IV doses of 120 to 420 ug/mouse, dgRTA resulted in early (24-hour) weight loss and late (10-day) accumulation ascites. In contrast, IP administration of 240 ug/mouse caused weight loss but not ascites. The mice maintained 80% of their body weight for several months after the single dose of dgRTA. An IV administration of 30 ug/mouse of dgRTA caused no loss in body weight. At higher doses of dgRTA, the weight loss was associated with reduced fluid and food intake. At day 10 or 11 following IP or IV administration of 240 ug/mouse of dgRTA, mice developed hypoalbuminemia, hyper-triglyceridemia, proteinuria, and glomerular damage.

Immunotoxins that contained tumor-reactive antibodies coupled to dgRTA and infused at 20 to 30 mg/kg in cancer patients caused VLS, myalgia, pulmonary edema, aphasia, kidney damage, and fever (Vitetta et al., 1993, *supra*). Because this toxicity occurred in patients treated with RTA immunotoxins of various specificities and with whole antibodies or Fab fragments linked to RTA, the immunotoxin's cell-targeting moiety is probably not responsible for

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inducing VLS (Vitetta et al., 1993, supra; Ghetie & Vitetta, 1994, *Curr. Opin. Immunol.* 6, 707-714).

Mice, rats, guinea pigs, or cynomologous and rhesus monkeys do not exhibit VLS when treated with RTA-

5 containing immunotoxins (Vitetta et al., 1993, supra; Ghetie & Vitetta, 1994, supra). *In vitro* models were developed to measure relevant consequences of endothelial cell damage over the 2 to 4 days in which RTA-immunotoxin-induced VLS occurs clinically (Soler-Rodriguez et al., 1993, supra; Lindstrom et al., 1997, supra). It was found that infusion of 1 to 2 ug/ml of RTA, dgRTA, recombinant RTA, or RTA immunotoxins significantly increased the permeability of human endothelial cell monolayers at time and concentrations 10 consistent with onset of VLS in patients treated with dgRTA immunotoxins (Lindstrom et al., 1997, *Blood* 90, 2323-2334). These results have led to the conclusion that dgRTA contributes to VLS in treated patients. It is generally accepted that a serum concentration of 1 15 to 2 ug/ml (resulting from infusion of 20 to 30 mg) of dgRTA is predictive of severe VLS in patients treated with RTA immunotoxins (Vitetta et al., 1993, supra; Ghetie & Vitetta, 1994, *Curr. Opin. Immunol.* 6, 707-714; Lindstrom et al., 1997, supra). Furthermore, 20 dgRTA immunotoxins have a half-life ($t_{1/2}$) of 6 to 8 hours, which maintains a circulating concentration of 1 to 2 ug/ml of dgRTA for an extended period of time. In contrast, at a recommended dose of 10 ug of dgRTA vaccine injected intramuscularly in adult humans, it 25 is physically impossible to obtain a circulating concentration of 1 to 2 ug/ml of dgRTA. In addition, the half-life of dgRTA is approximately 8 minutes. This would make it highly unlikely that vaccination of humans with 10-ug doses of dgRTA vaccine could cause 30 VLS.

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General safety testing involves IP injection of 0.5 ml of the reconstituted vaccine (10 ug) into each of at least two mice and 5 ml (100 ug) of the reconstituted vaccine into each of at least two guinea pigs. The safety test is successful if all of the mice and guinea pigs meet all the requirements: (1) they survive the 7-day test period; (2) they do not exhibit any response that is not specific for the vaccine; and (3) they weigh no less at the end of the test period than at the time of injection. Studies indicated that the dgRTA vaccine met general safety requirements. An acute safety study (Study Plan/Research Protocol-F97-09G) was conducted at USAMRIID in compliance with GLP regulations and is summarized in Table 10. Groups of 20 male and 20 female BALB/c mice were given a single IM injection of 0, 10, 50 or 100 ug of dgRTA vaccine. All mice survived for 15 days. However, as can be seen in Figure 12, females were more susceptible to weight loss than males.

Males and females began to gain weight by day 8 and day 14, respectively. The loss of weight in female mice was not dose related in that animals that received 10 ug dgRTA lost weight, but animals that received 50 ug of dgRTA did not. This may indicate instability in weight (i.e., eating) for females that was more pronounced than for males. In a subsequent multi-dose study, female BALB/c mice that were dosed three times with 10 ug of dgRTA vaccine gained weight faster than saline controls over 147 days (see Figure 14). The loss in body weight on day 1 was correlated with a reduction in food and water intake (Table 11). Similar dose-related responses were observed in both male and female mice

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Table 10. Survival of Male and Female BALB/c Mice
Injected with
Acute Doses of dgRTA Vaccine

Dose ($\mu\text{g}/\text{Mouse}$)	Sex	Dose (mg/kg)	Survived/Total	
			Day 1	Day 15
100	Male	4.37 ± 0.06	20/20	10/10
	Female	5.23 ± 0.09	20/20	10/10
50	Male	2.25 ± 0.05	20/20	10/10
	Female	2.58 ± 0.03	20/20	10/10
10	Male	0.44 ± 0.01	20/20	10/10
	Female	0.51 ± 0.01	20/20	10/10
0	Male	0	20/20	10/10
	Female	0	20/20	10/10

5 Table 11. Food and Water Intake in Male and Female
BALB/c Mice on Day 1 after Dosing with the dgRTA
Vaccine

Dose ($\mu\text{g}/\text{Mouse}$)	Sex	Food Intake on Day 1 (g/Mouse)	Water Intake on Day 1 (g/Mouse)
100	Male	2.1	1.8
	Female	1.8	1.4
50	Male	2.4	2.7
	Female	2.0	2.5
10	Male	2.8	2.8
	Female	2.4	2.8
0	Male	3.0	2.9
	Female	2.8	3.6

10 injected with dgRTA vaccine. On days 1 and 15 post-
injection, 10 male and 10 female mice were bled for
the analysis of hematology and clinical chemistry

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parameters. Transient neutrophilia was the only significant observation (Table 12). These effects of dgRTA vaccine were dose related, and the 10-ug dose exhibited only a mild transient neutrophilia. At both time points, serum/plasma albumin concentrations in each dose group were in the normal range, which would indicate that VLS did not occur in mice given up to 100 ug of the vaccine.

After bleeding, necropsies were performed, and tissues were removed for histologic examination. There were no gross lesions attributable to the various doses of dgRTA vaccine. A single IM dose of the vaccine was associated with a dose-related local inflammatory response at the injection site. Inflammatory and degenerative changes at the site of injection were not resolved at 15 days post-injection. Morphologic evidence of systemic toxicity was limited to single cell necrosis in the intestinal crypt epithelium that had fully resolved by 15 days post-injection.

Table 12. Transient Neutrophilia in Male and Female BALB/c Mice Injected with Acute Doses of dgRTA Vaccine

Dose (μ g/Mouse)	Sex	% Segmented Neutrophils	
		Day 1	Day 15
100	Male	62.3 \pm 6.5	21.6 \pm 6.6
	Female	37.1 \pm 10.9	17.7 \pm 3.5
50	Male	52.7 \pm 11.1	24.6 \pm 8.9
	Female	39.7 \pm 7.6	20.7 \pm 6.4
10	Male	39.8 \pm 6.1	18.5 \pm 4.6
	Female	30.6 \pm 12.0	15.9 \pm 4.2
0	Male	21.7 \pm 4.8	21.4 \pm 5.9
	Female	16.3 \pm 3.7	18.4 \pm 6.4

To quantify the dose response for the single

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cell necrosis (apoptosis) in the intestinal crypt epithelium, the following analysis was made on sections of small intestine from the mice necropsied 1 day after injection with an acute dose of dgRTA

- 5 vaccine: (1) Sections of small intestine from all male and female mice in each dose group were examined to quantify apoptosis; (2) total number of apoptotic cells within the crypts of an entire single transverse section of small intestine were counted; and (3)
- 10 quantitative examination of blinded samples was performed independently by two board-certified veterinary pathologists. Table 13 summarizes the apoptosis in the small intestine of male and female mice 1-day after an acute dose of dgRTA vaccine.

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Table 13. Group Summary of Small Intestinal Crypt Single Cell Necrosis (Apoptosis) in Mice Day 1 Post-Injection with dgRTA Vaccine

Dose ($\mu\text{g}/\text{Mouse}$)	Apoptotic Cell Count	
	Male Mice	Female Mice
100	566 \pm 115*	349 \pm 82.6
50	464 \pm 167	387 \pm 150
10	186 \pm 30.4	143 \pm 56.8
0	24.4 \pm 17.0	18.5 \pm 7.3

20 * = Mean \pm Standard Deviation of 20 Sections

- If the apoptotic count for the zero dose of dgRTA vaccine is considered the no-adverse-effect-level (NOAEL), then the regression analysis of the dose response to small intestine apoptosis can be used to
- 25 calculate the NOAEL for dgRTA vaccine. Figure 13 illustrates a linear regression plot of the data in Table 13 against the log dose of dgRTA ($\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$). The correlation coefficients (r^2) for the linear regression
- 30 lines are 0.6612 and 0.4290, respectively, for the male and female mice. The slope is significantly different from zero for the male mice and female ($p =$

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<0.0001)). Within the limits of linearity of the regression lines, an estimated NOAEL can be calculated from standard curve of the line and the median, maximum, minimum zero dose values for small intestine apoptotic cell count (Table 14). In order to incorporate the variance of the zero dose,

Table 14. Estimated No-Observed-Adverse-Effect-Level (NOAEL) for dgRTA Vaccine from Linear Regression Analysis

Sex	Dose of dgRTA for NOAEL on Intestinal Apoptosis	
	$\mu\text{g}/\text{Mouse}$ Median (Minimum-Maximum)	$\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ Median (Minimum-Maximum)
Male	3.63 (3.35-4.63)	159 (146-203)
Female	2.41 (2.22-2.73)	116 (107-132)

the data for the intestinal apoptosis in the non-zero dose mice was fitted to a quadratic regression, tested for extrapolation to the zero-dose, and the NOAEL determined by the minimum non-zero dose whose regression estimate is just significantly different at 5% confidence from the zero-dose group (using all zero-dose values). All regressions for the intestinal apoptotic cell counts of the non-zero dose groups were non-linear and extrapolated to the zero-dose. The NOAELs were well defined by these measurements (Table 15). The NOAEL values were slightly high from the quadratic regression analysis as compared to the linear regression analysis. Similar analyses were made on the dose response to percentage of segmented neutrophils on day 1 post-injection but the slopes of the linear regressions did not differ from zero and the data did not fit the quadratic regression model. Therefore, it was not possible to calculate a NOAEL for the dose response to percentage of segmented neutrophils.

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Table 15. Estimated No-Observed-Adverse-Effect-Level (NOAEL) for dgRTA Vaccine from Quadratic Regression Analysis

Sex	Dose of dgRTA for NOAEL on Intestinal Apoptosis	
	$\mu\text{g}/\text{Mouse}$	$\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$
Male	4.0	178
Female	6.2	316

- 5 At the proposed human dose of dgRTA vaccine, an individual would be injected with ~0.15 ug/kg of dgRTA. The high-dose group of mice received between 4 and 5 mg/kg of dgRTA vaccine, which is 20 to 30 thousand times the chosen human dose. This high dose was not lethal but did cause toxicity as indicated by loss in body weight, decreased food and water intake, transient neutrophilia, local tissue reaction, and systemic transient increase in death of intestinal crypt cells. This dose-related toxicity was minimal in mice given the 10-ug dose of dgRTA vaccine. The proposed human vaccinating dose of 0.15 ug/kg would be 25- to 1,000-fold less than the estimated NOAEL for dgRTA vaccine in mice.

Example 9

- 20 *Multiple-Dose Safety Studies on dgRTA Vaccine*
A multiple-dose safety study (Study Plan/Research Protocol-F98-08G) was conducted in accordance with GLP standards. Three groups, each of which contained 570 female BALB/c mice, were given three IM injections (0, 27, and 55 days) of 10 ug of dgRTA vaccine, human albumin, or bacteriostatic saline. On day 1 and on day 15 after the last injection, 20 mice from each group were necropsied. The remaining 530 mice in each treatment group were observed for 92 days after the last injection for mortality, morbidity, behavioral changes, and change in body weight. All of the mice injected with dgRTA

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vaccine survived for 147 days after the first dose of vaccine (Table 16).

Table 16. Summary of Mortality in Female Mice-GLP Study F98-08G

Treatment (3 x 10 ug)	Number of Mice Alive at Start of Study	Number of Mice Alive on Day 147 of Study	% Mortality
dgRTA Vaccine	530	530	0
Human Albumin	530	524	1.13
Saline	530	524	1.13

5

Twelve unscheduled deaths occurred during the study, but none were among the dgRTA vaccine-treated mice. The causes of death were within generally accepted historic norms for control BALB/c mice. They included the Saline Group: lymphosarcoma, 2 mice; round cell sarcoma, 1 mouse; myelogenous leukemia, 1 mouse; mammary adenocarcinoma, 1 mouse; euthanasia due to rectal prolapse, 1 mouse; and the Human Albumin Group: lymphosarcoma, 2 mice; round cell sarcoma, 1 mouse; malignant neoplasm, 1 mouse; not determined, 2 mice (1 malnourished, 1 excessive post-mortem autolysis).

Of the 12 mice that died, 3 had symptoms of morbidity (1 tumor in the abdomen, 1 tumor in the neck, and 1 rectal prolapse) and had to be euthanized. The only behavioral changes were barbering of the nose and whiskers, head, neck and/or back of the mice. As summarized in Table 17, this behavior was observed in all three treatment groups with no significant difference by Fisher Exact Test.

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Table 17. Summary of Barbering Behavior for Female Mice-GLP Study F98-08G

Treatment (3 x 10 ug)	Total # of Mice	Mice with Barbering Behavior		Barbering of Nose & Whiskers		Barbering of Head, Neck, and/or Back	
		#	% of Total	#	% of Total	#	% of Total
dgRTA Vaccine	530	187	35.2	114	21.5	109	20.6
Human Albumin	524	344	65.6	228	43.5	193	36.8
Saline	524	257	49.0	234	44.7	111	21.2

For all three treatment groups, mice gained body weight for the 147 days of the study. A repeat measures analysis of variance (ANOVA) on change in body weight from baseline was performed. There was a significant difference in linear growth between dgRTA vaccine and human albumin ($p=0.0065$) or saline ($p=0.0001$) treatment groups (Figure 14). A higher growth rate was seen in the dgRTA vaccine group than in the control groups. No indications of toxicity, as manifested by weight loss or decreased gain in body weight, were observed in mice given the dgRTA vaccine.

On days 1, 15, and 92 after the last vaccine injection, 20 mice in each treatment group were bled for hematology and clinical chemistry. Mean values for all tests from the mice injected with dgRTA vaccine were in the normal range for this species, but outliers were observed in all treatment groups. Transient neutrophilia was not observed in mice injected with dgRTA vaccine. At all time periods, serum/plasma albumin concentrations in mice injected with multiple doses of 10 ug of dgRTA vaccine were in the normal range.

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Overall tests by ANOVA indicated significant (overall p value (0.05) treatment differences at days 1, 15, and 92 after the last injection. As can be seen in Table 18, the only consistent treatment difference was a significant elevation in serum/plasma IgG in the dgRTA vaccine-injected mice as compared to controls given human albumin or saline. These results indicate that dgRTA stimulates production of total IgG.

Table 18. Serum Total IgG in Female BALB/c Mice at Various Times after the Last Dosing

Treatment	Day 1	Day 15	Day 92
	mg/dl of Total IgG		
dgRTA Vaccine	564 ± 74*	667 ± 39	779 ± 42
Human Albumin	229 ± 14	261 ± 22	483 ± 54
Saline	213 ± 18	210 ± 28	360 ± 30

* = Standard Error of the Mean

After being bled, 20 mice per treatment group were euthanized and necropsied on days 1, 15, and 92 following the three IM injections of dgRTA vaccine, human albumin, or saline. There were no gross lesions that could be attributed to the different treatments. A full complement of tissues from five mice per group was examined histologically for each time point. The IM administration of dgRTA was associated with a local inflammatory reaction at the injection site that gradually resolved to negligible levels over the study period. In contrast to the single dose toxicity study, there was an insignificant increase in death of intestinal crypt epithelial cells in the dgRTA vaccine-treated group. No other local or systemic pathologic findings were attributable to the different treatments.

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Mild to moderate dermatitis and panniculitis, moderate myositis, and mild myofiber necrosis and hemorrhage were present at the injection sites of dgRTA vaccine-treated mice that were necropsied on day 1 after the last injection. Minimal to no inflammatory changes were observed at injection sites of saline-treated control mice. The reaction to albumin was intermediate to that induced by saline and dgRTA vaccine. The dgRTA vaccine-induced inflammatory changes were diminished by day 15 post-injection. Moderate myofiber regeneration was also apparent at the site of injection of dgRTA vaccine-treated mice on day 15. Histopathologic changes at dgRTA vaccine injection sites continued to resolve. They were limited to minimal panniculitis and minimal myositis in 2/5 mice and minimal myositis without panniculitis in 1/5 mice at day 92 post-injection. No histopathologic changes were noted at the injection sites of saline- or albumin-treated mice at day 92 post-injection.

Minimal local tissue reaction would be expected to occur with the proposed human immunization schedule for dgRTA vaccine. At the proposed human dose of dgRTA vaccine, three immunizations in mice resulted in some local reaction at the site of the IM injection. This reaction resolved completely by day 92 with no apparent muscle damage. It should be noted that the concentration was fivefold higher in the volume (0.1 ml) that was given to mice than what will be given to humans in a 0.5 ml volume. No other toxic effects were associated with the 10-ug dose of this vaccine.

Example 10

Efficacy Studies with dgRTA Vaccine

Rats and mice were exposed to lethal aerosol concentrations of ricin within a Class II biological

safety cabinet. The aerosols were generated using a three-jet Collison nebulizer that contained 10 ml of the toxin at the required dilution in sterile PBS. The nebulizer, driven by compressed air, produced an aerosol at a flow rate of 7.5 l/min and a mass median aerosol diameter of 1.2 μ m. The aerosol was mixed with 4.5 l/min of secondary air for a total system flow rate of 12 l/min. Aerosol sampling was performed with all glass impingers (AGI) that contained a 6 l/min critical orifice to regulate flow. The toxin was impinged in 10 ml of sterile PBS in the AGI. Aerosols were sampled continuously during each exposure trial. The protein concentration in the AGI was determined using the Micro-BCA protein assay. Aerosol concentrations were calculated and the inhaled doses were estimated using Guyton's formula for minute volume calculations of the rodents.

Example 11

Efficacy of Two and Three Doses in Rats and Mice

A two- and three-dose vaccine efficacy study was performed in male and female BALB/c mice and Fischer rats. Six groups, consisting of 20 males and 20 females each for both mice and rats, were vaccinated at 0 and 4 or 0, 4, and 8 weeks by IM injection containing either 10 μ g of the dgRTA vaccine or saline. At 90 days after the last vaccination, mice and rats were exposed to whole body dynamic aerosols of either five LD₅₀ of ricin toxin D or saline in the groups:

- 3SR-Three doses of saline and ricin toxin challenge (control)
- 2AR-Two doses of dgRTA vaccine and ricin toxin challenge
- 3AR-Three doses of dgRTA vaccine and ricin toxin challenge

- 2AS-Two doses of dgRTA vaccine and saline challenge
- 3AS-Three doses of dgRTA vaccine and saline challenge
- 3SS-Three doses of saline and saline challenge

Survival and mean time to death are presented in
 5 Table 19. All of the mice and 95% of the rats
 vaccinated with two or three doses of dgRTA vaccine
 survived the aerosol challenge with ricin toxin,
 whereas all saline-injected and toxin-challenged
 10 animals died. No significant effects of sex, species,
 or number of vaccine doses (two vs. three) were
 observed on survival of animals vaccinated with dgRTA
 vaccine and challenged with ricin toxin.

Table 19. Survival and Mean Time to Death for 14 Days
 after Aerosol Challenge with Ricin Toxin D or Saline

Group	Sex	Mouse		Rat	
		Survival/Tot al	Mean Time to Death	Survival/Tot al	Mean Time to Death
3SR	Male	0/10	3.8 days	0/10	2.3 days
	Female	0/10	4.2 days	0/10	1.8 days
2AR	Male	10/10	NA	10/10	NA
	Female	10/10	NA	10/10	NA
3AR	Male	10/10	NA	9/10	10 days
	Female	10/10	NA	10/10	NA
2AS	Male	10/10	NA	10/10	NA
	Female	10/10	NA	10/10	NA
3AS	Male	10/10	NA	10/10	NA
	Female	10/10	NA	10/10	NA
3SS	Male	10/10	NA	10/10	NA
	Female	10/10	NA	10/10	NA

15- NA = Not Applicable

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On days 1 and 14 following challenge with ricin toxin or saline, BAL procedures were performed on 10 surviving mice and rats in each treatment group. The BAL fluid was analyzed for albumin concentration. The data are summarized in Figures 15 and 16.

In both mice and rats, saline injection and ricin toxin challenge resulted in a marked increase in the albumin concentration of the BAL fluid on day 1 after exposure. As noted earlier, an elevation in the albumin concentration in the BAL fluid is a biochemical marker of lung injury. Vaccination with one or two doses of the dgRTA vaccine prevented or significantly reduced the ricin toxin-stimulated elevation in albumin content of BAL fluid. By day 14, ricin-challenged controls had died. In the animals vaccinated with dgRTA vaccine, the albumin content of the BAL fluid had returned to pre-exposure concentrations. No significant effects of sex, species, or number of doses (two vs. three) were observed for the protection from lung injury in animals vaccinated with dgRTA vaccine and challenged with ricin toxin. It can be concluded from these results that vaccination with the dgRTA vaccine not only prevented the lethal effect of aerosolized ricin toxin but also reduced lung injury.

After completion of the BAL procedure on days 1 and 14, lungs were removed and saved for histologic examination. The following is a summary of the histopathologic lesions observed in the lungs of mice and rats vaccinated with two or three doses of dgRTA vaccine before exposure to aerosolized ricin toxin. On day 1 after challenge, the lungs of control mice and rats treated with saline had perivascular edema, alveolar flooding, acute peribronchovasculitis, acute

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bronchitis, acute alveolitis, perivascular cuffing, and eosinophilia. In rats and mice vaccinated with dgRTA vaccine, alveolar flooding was either reduced or absent. By day 14, all ricin-challenged controls had died. In animals vaccinated with dgRTA vaccine, pulmonary lesions consisted of goblet cell metaplasia, subacute peribronchovascularitis, subacute mucinous bronchitis, subacute alveolitis, alveolar histiocytosis, fibroplasia, perivascular cuffing, and eosinophilia that appeared to be resolving. While vaccination with dgRTA vaccine did prevent alveolar flooding, which is probably the major cause of lethality by aerosolized ricin toxin, it did not eliminate the lung injury that was associated with aerosol exposure to this toxin. No significant effects of sex, rodent species, or number of doses (two vs. three) were observed in the reduction of lung injury in animals vaccinated with dgRTA vaccine and challenged with ricin toxin. Eosinophilia was found to be a transient phenomenon in vaccinated mice and rats challenged with aerosolized ricin. Eosinophilia did not occur in the absence of ricin challenge. These findings are consistent with those of other investigators, including Thorpe *et al.* (1989, *supra*) and Underwood *et al.* (1995, *Immunology* 85, 256-261).

Long term efficacy studies with dgRTA vaccine

Mice injected with three doses of dgRTA vaccine, human albumin, or saline as part of the multiple-dose safety study (Study Plan/Research Protocol-F98-08G) were also used for a long-term efficacy study. At 3, 6, 9, 12, and 18 months following the last injection, 20 female mice in each treatment group were challenged by exposure to a whole-body dynamic aerosol containing five LD₅₀ of ricin toxin D. Survival of the animals

challenged at 3, 6, 9, 12, and 18 months is shown in Table 20. All mice immunized with the dgRTA vaccine survived exposure to aerosolized ricin at 3, 6, 9, and 12 months after the last injection, whereas all human albumin and saline-treated control animals died. At 18 months after the last vaccination, 95% of the mice immunized with dgRTA survived exposure to aerosolized ricin toxin whereas all the controls died. Since approximately 20% of the mice that were on the study for 18 to 21 months died of age-related illness, it is possible that the ricin toxin did not cause the one early death in the dgRTA vaccine group.

Table 20. Survival and Mean Time to Death after Aerosol Challenge with Ricin Toxin D at 3, 6, 9, 12, and 18 Months

Months after Last Injection	dgRTA Vaccine		Human Albumin		Saline	
	Survival/Total	Mean Time to Death (d)	Survival/Total	Mean Time to Death (d)	Survival/Total	Mean Time to Death (d)
3	20/20	NA	0/20	4.0	0/20	3.7
6	20/20	NA	0/20	4.1	0/20	4.0
9	20/20	NA	0/20	4.1	0/20	4.0
12	20/20	NA	0/20	4.0	0/20	4.1
18	19/20	3	0/20	4.0	0/20	3.8

(d) = Days

NA = Not Applicable

Example 12

Duration of Lung Injury in Surviving Mice Vaccinated with dgRTA Vaccine and Challenged with Aerosolized Ricin Toxin D

Five dgRTA vaccinated mice that survived challenge with aerosolized ricin toxin at 3 months after the last vaccination were euthanized and

necropsied on days 14, 28, 56, and 112 post-challenge. The lungs were examined histologically to determine the long-term sequelae of ricin toxin challenge in mice vaccinated with dgRTA vaccine. Lungs from mice euthanized on days 14, 28, 56, and 112 post-challenge have been examined for long-term sequelae. Changes attributable to ricin challenge gradually resolved at each subsequent examination time point. There was moderate infiltration of the perivascular interstitium by lymphocytes, eosinophils, plasma cells, and macrophages (perivascular); moderate goblet cell metaplasia of bronchiolar epithelium; minimal to mild infiltration of alveoli by inflammatory cells (alveolitis); and minimal alveolar histiocytosis in 5/5 mice at day 14 post-challenge. One mouse also exhibited mild bronchiolar-alveolar fibroplasia at day 14. The incidence of histopathologic changes was reduced in number and severity, and eosinophilia had resolved by day 28. By day 56, perivascularitis and goblet cell metaplasia were generally minimal, and mild alveolitis and minimal alveolar histiocytosis were present in only one mouse. Fibroplasia was not observed. At day 112, findings were limited to minimal perivascularitis.

25

Example 13*Immunological Studies with dgRTA Vaccine*

An ELISA and an *in vitro* toxin neutralization assay were developed to measure, respectively, serum/plasma total and neutralizing anti-ricin IgG antibodies. Initially, a direct anti-ricin toxin IgG ELISA was developed in which the reciprocal titer was determined as the highest dilution that gave an optical density of two standard deviations above background (Hewetson et al., 1995, *Vaccine Res.* 4, 179-187). Recently, this assay was modified to

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quantitate the anti-ricin concentration by interpolating the highest dilution that falls on a standard curve. This standard curve (Figure 17) was constructed using Protein A purified IgG from mice vaccinated with dgRTA vaccine. The ricin neutralization assay was developed to measure the ability of serum/plasma anti-ricin antibodies to protect EL-4 and vero cells from the cytotoxic effects of ricin toxin D. Reciprocal titers were determined as the highest dilution of sera that protects at least 10% of the cells from the cytotoxic effects of ricin toxin D.

From data on dose escalation studies with pre-GMP lots of dgRTA vaccine, survival of individual mice after challenge with aerosolized ricin toxin was compared to their pre-exposure antibody responses to vaccination with dgRTA vaccine (Figure 18). Mice that had an anti-ricin toxin ELISA titer >10,000 and a neutralizing antibody titer >300 survived a challenge with lethal exposure to aerosolized ricin toxin D.

When rats or mice were vaccinated with dgRTA vaccine, the ELISA and neutralization titers always correlated with survival results. However, when pre-GMP lots of dgRTA vaccine were treated with organic solvents during encapsulation into microspheres, higher anti-ricin toxin titers were observed, but neutralizing antibodies were not detected and mice did not survive aerosol challenge with ricin toxin (Table 21). This indicates that alterations in the structure/conformation of the dgRTA molecule can result in production of antibodies that bind ricin toxin but do not neutralize lethal effects by aerosol exposure.

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Table 21. Antibody Response and Survival after Exposure to Five LD₅₀ of Aerosolized Ricin in Mice Vaccinated with Either dgRTA Vaccine or Encapsulated dgRTA

Treatment	ELISA Titers		Neutraliza- tion Titers		Survived /Total
	GMT ^a	Range	GMT	Range	
dgRTA Vaccine	53,000	5,100- 163,000	117	100- 400	9/10
Encapsulated dgRTA	102,00 0	5,122- 163,000	0	0	0/10

5 ^a Geometric mean (antibody) titer

Example 14

Antibody Responses in Mice and Rats Vaccinated with Two or Three Doses of dgRTA Vaccine

10 Six groups of mice and rats, consisting of 10 males and 10 females each, were vaccinated at 0 and 4 or 0, 4, and 8 weeks by IM injection containing 10 ug of dgRTA vaccine or saline. At 90 days after the last vaccination, mice and rats were exposed to whole body
15 dynamic aerosols of either five LD₅₀ of ricin toxin D or saline. One week before exposure, blood samples were obtained from the periorbital venous sinus of mice and the orbital venous plexus of rats. The blood samples were analyzed for anti-ricin toxin IgG by
20 ELISA and for toxin-neutralizing antibodies by the *in vitro* assay. The antibody responses in mice and rats to two or three IM doses of dgRTA vaccine are shown in Table 22. At two or three doses, mice had mean total IgG anti-ricin toxin ELISA titers of 194K to 300K and
25 anti-ricin neutralizing antibody titers of 1,700 to 2,200. Rats exhibited lower antibody titers by both tests. These titers correlated with high survival rates when vaccinated mice and rats were exposed to 5 LD₅₀ of aerosolized ricin toxin (Tables 19 and 21).

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Similar antibody responses were observed in vaccinated male and female mice and rats. Therefore, data from both sexes were used to calculate the antibody response presented in Table 22. Mice had 4- to 5-fold higher anti-ricin toxin-neutralizing antibody titers than did rats.

Table 22. Antibody Response in Mice and Rats Vaccinated with Two or Three Doses of dgRTA Vaccine

Treatment Group	Mouse Serum Anti-Ricin IgG		Rat Serum Anti-Ricin IgG	
	ELISA GMT (1:xK)	Neutralizing GMT (1:x)	ELISA GMT (1:xK)	Neutralizing GMT (1:x)
Two Vaccinations with dgRTA	194 (160-237)	1723 (1366-2174)	5.31 (4.22-6.69)	308 (258-368)
Three Vaccinations with dgRTA	300 (250-359)	2192 (1901-2529)	6.95 (5.32-9.09)	274 (235-321)
Vehicle (Saline)	0	0	0	0

10

Example 15

Immune Responses of Mice in the Long-Term Efficacy Study with dgRTA Vaccine

Mice injected with three doses of dgRTA vaccine, human albumin, or saline as part of the multiple-dose safety study (Study Plan/Research Protocol F98-08G) were also used for the long-term efficacy study. At 1, 15, and 92 days and at 3, 6, 9, 12, and 18 months after the last injection, blood samples were obtained from the periorbital venous sinus of 20 mice. These blood samples are to be analyzed for anti-ricin IgG antibodies by the quantitative ELISA and neutralizing antibodies by the *in vitro* assay. This is an ongoing study. Blood was collected up to 18 months post-vaccination and corresponding serum samples through 18 months after the last injection have been analyzed for

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total IgG anti-ricin content and the results are summarized in Table 23.

5 Table 23. Immune Response and Survival after Aerosol Challenge with Ricin Toxin of Mice at Various Times after the Last Dose of dgRTA Vaccine

Time after Last Dose of dgRTA Vaccine	Quantitative ELISA		Survival
	dgRTA Vaccine		
	Anti-Ricin ^{1,2} IgG (mg/ml)	Dilution	Survived/ Total
1 Day ³	3.15 ± 0.42 ⁵	116,000 ± 17,900	Not Challenged
15 Days ³	4.32 ± 0.46	176,000 ± 16,200	Not Challenged
3 Months ³	3.87 ± 0.27	197, 000 ± 7,880	Not Challenged
3 Months ⁴	3.92 ± 0.44	170,000 ± 16,200	20/20
6 Months ⁴	4.34 ± 0.34	189,000 ± 11,100	20/20
9 Months ⁴	2.81 ± 0.52	81,920 ± 14,095	20/20
12 Months ⁴	1.39± 0.14	71,120 ± 10448	20/20
18 Months ⁴	1.68 ± 0.28	89,600 ± 17619	19/20

¹ No anti-ricin IgG was detected in the serum of mice injected with human albumin or saline.

10 ² IgG anti-ricin levels in sera from animals injected with human albumin were below the detection limit of 0.001mg/ml.

³ Data from the safety study in which the mice were exsanguinated by cardiac puncture and were necropsied for histopathological examination of the tissues.

15 ⁴ Data from the efficacy study in which the mice were bled by periorbital bleed at 1 week before aerosol challenge with ricin toxin.

⁵ Standard Error of the Mean.

20 Dilutions required for interpretation of the standard curve are presented for comparison to earlier studies. The mean concentration of anti-ricin toxin IgG antibodies did not change significantly during the 6 months after the last vaccination with the dgRTA

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vaccine. After 6 months, the concentration anti-ricin
toxin IgG antibodies decreased in linear response
(Figure 19). Linear regression analysis between 6 and
18 months after last dosing indicated a half-life
5 ($t_{1/2}$) of 184 days for the anti-ricin. The serum
concentration of anti-ricin IgG is still supportive of
the 95% survival when vaccinated mice were exposed to
five LD₅₀ of aerosolized ricin toxin 18 months after
administration of the last dose of dgRTA vaccine.

10

Example 16*Production of Affinity-Purified Nonhuman Primate
Anti-Ricin Toxin IgG for Development of Quantitative
Immunoassays*

Two or three Rhesus monkeys will be vaccinated with
15 three doses (0, 4, and 8 weeks) of the pilot lot of
dgRTA vaccine. Two to 3 weeks after the last
vaccination, the monkeys will be plasmapheresed, and
purified IgG will be isolated on a Protein-A column.
The IgG will be passed over an affinity column to
20 obtain specific anti-ricin toxin IgG antibodies. This
reagent will then be used to develop ELISA and *in
vitro* neutralizing assays for the quantitative
detection of anti-ricin antibody in serum from
vaccinated monkeys.

25

Example 17*Short- and Long-Term Efficacy of Vaccination
with Two or Three Doses of dgRTA Vaccine*

A group of eight Rhesus monkeys will be
vaccinated with two IM injections (0 and 4 weeks)
30 containing 10 µg of dgRTA vaccine. Another group of
eight Rhesus monkeys will be vaccinated with three IM
injections (0, 4, and 8 weeks) containing 10 µg of
dgRTA vaccine while a third group of two Rhesus
monkeys will be dosed with three IM injections of
35 saline. Before each vaccination or dosing, blood

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samples will be taken to quantify ricin antibodies and to analyze clinical chemistry and hematology parameters. Two weeks after the last vaccination/dosing, four monkeys from the two- and three-dose dgRTA vaccine groups and one monkey in the saline control group will be bled and have respiratory rate and volume measurements taken before being exposed to five LD₅₀ of aerosolized ricin toxin. Survivors will have blood samples taken for serology (including total IgE), hematology, and clinical chemistry and will undergo chest x-rays. At 2 and 4 weeks after exposure to the ricin toxin, two surviving monkeys, one each from the two- and three-dose groups, will be necropsied and the lungs examined for histologic lesions. The remaining four monkeys dosed with dgRTA vaccine and the one saline control monkey that were not exposed to ricin toxin will be bled monthly for anti-ricin toxin antibody concentrations and neutralizing ability. At 12 months after the last vaccination, the remaining monkeys will be challenged with aerosolized ricin toxin and survivors monitored for immunologic parameters and lung lesions.

Characterization and Quantification of Particulate Formation in Reconstituted dgRTA Vaccine

Lyophilized dgRTA vaccine will be reconstituted in bacteriostatic saline and the resulting particle removed by centrifugation. The resulting precipitate will be solubilized and characterized by SDS and CE, size exclusion HPLC, and immunoblot procedures.

Quantification of particulate formation with time and varying temperature will be done by fluorescent spectrometry.

Example 18*Evaluation of Excipients in the Reconstitution Fluid*

5 The dgRTA vaccine is relatively stable for at least 2 years when lyophilized and stored at $\leq -15^{\circ}\text{C}$. Storage at higher temperatures results in gradual formation of particles when reconstituted at high concentrations. The formation of particles is
10 temperature and time dependent. It is believed that the particle formation is the result of the free sulfhydryl group on the carboxyl-terminal cysteine on the dgRTA molecule forming insoluble aggregates. Also the pH of the reconstituted product is 7.0 ± 0.3 ,
15 which is the same as pI of Band A of dgRTA vaccine. Therefore, additional studies will be performed to evaluate the effect of pH and/or excipients on formation of particulates in the reconstituted dgRTA vaccine.

Example 19*Development of Correlation of Protective Immunity*

Phase 3 field trials to evaluate the efficacy of any candidate vaccine for indication of pulmonary
25 toxicity will not be possible because inhalation is not the natural route of exposure to ricin toxin. However, there is the real threat of ricin toxin being used as a weapon of mass destruction or as a terrorist weapon. Under these circumstances, ricin toxin would
30 most likely be aerosolized, and inhalation would lead to lung injury and edema in humans. Since vaccine efficacy against inhaled ricin toxin cannot be directly tested ethically or practically in humans, an *in vitro* correlate of immunity based on efficacy of
35 the vaccine candidate in animals is being sought. It

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has been demonstrated that passive immunity can be induced with heterologous anti-ricin toxin IgG supporting the central role of antibody in immunity to ricin intoxication. Direct anti-ricin toxin IgG ELISA and *in vitro* cell neutralization tests have been developed to correlate with survival after exposure to lethal doses of aerosolized ricin. It is proposed that the use of the anti-ricin toxin ELISA and neutralization tests as possible assays for an *in vitro* correlate of immunity be examined. A similar approach has been used for predicting protection in animals against Lyme disease (Golde et al., 1997, *Infect. Immun.* 65, 882-889).

Both active and passive immunity studies will be conducted to determine the level of antibody to ricin toxin that correlates with immunity in the mouse model. Both homologous mouse and heterologous anti-ricin toxin IgG will be used in the passive immunity studies to develop a correlate between total and neutralizing specific antibody concentrations and protection against inhaled ricin toxin. Initial studies will be conducted in a mouse model.

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